

## Daily Democrat.

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## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

The question upon every lip is, what can we do? Friend asks from friend, and neighbor from neighbor. How are we to awake the dull lethargic ears at Washington to know the ruin in which they have involved the country? That madness, what insanity possesses them, that they are now blind to the awful consequences of their present course? Is blood a mere puddle, that is to be spilled in gutters, in trenches; to be mopped up with paper declarations? Is the cry of agony, of intense suffering, to be drowned out in verbose speeches about the blessings of emancipation?

This is no idle frenzy of political feeling. It is based upon deeper feelings. It is the utterance of deep, earnest, loyal and devoted patriotism. It is the blending of deep and violent indignation at the horrible atrocities of the present Administration, and a devoted love of country. It speaks the united sentiment of the whole people. Will it be heard at Washington, or is the President bound hand and foot to the triumphal car of fanaticism—that car whose wheels run crosswise with the noblest, best blood of the land, until we can almost hear in every household the crash of the shattered bones, like glass, and see the field reeking with tattered flesh, or rotting with the bodies of our gallant dead.

It is no mythical number. It is no imagined; the fevered creation of the imagination. The long row of names represents each a murdered hero. We speak respectfully; the battle of Fredericksburg was nothing else but murder—a terrible murder.

It is not the "twenty millions" in buckram, a ghostly company of imagined men, the conjuration of a delirious brain, who address the President now. It is the twenty millions of American fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, the hearts of whom he is the leader, and whose dearest hopes hang on his disposal, that now call on him. Some of them—how many who can tell?—have been praying on bent knees, for five days and five nights, for the boys that are on the battle field. Some of them—the fearful number far exceeds his wildest imaginings—have through those days and sleepless nights been weeping in agony for the dead who died—oh, how vainly!—on that bloody plain in which his counsels sent our bravest and best for certain slaughter.

Eight hundred thousand soldiers have more than eight millions of relatives and friends who hold him, and only him, responsible for every life thrown away on fruitless battlefields, fought on the orders of those men who control his councils and determine his policy.

We know now, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Administration at Washington is responsible for this awful calamity, as it has been for all the disasters of the war.

If there were any plain constitutional method of compelling the resignation of President and Vice President, and placing a new man in the seat of Abraham Lincoln, the people would demand that. They are a Constitution-loving people to-day, as they have been throughout the war, and they recognize the necessity, the duty of standing firmly by the President as long as he remains President. But if Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin should resign, and Congress order a new election at once, there can be no doubt that the people of the United States would accept the event as the consummation of their most ardent desires and the means of saving the nation. They do not expect that. But they do expect a total change of policy, and they must and will have it.

Our readers have seen that there is a general disturbance of everything at Washington. There has been caucusing among the Republicans, and finally they have concluded, says one report, to oust Seward, and afterwards Bates and Blair. Smith has already resigned. Seward resigned, and though his resignation was not accepted, he and the Assistant Secretary of State have coolly taken the matter into their own hands by refusing to attend at the State Department. With all of these rumors, each confirming the other, we may conclude that the whole Cabinet has blown up—a piece of intelligence that will afford the highest gratification to the country; for although there have been conservatives in the Cabinet, it has been long since they had any influence. The positive benefit derived is a change, but whether it will be really advantageous in the end, may be doubted. The resignations have been caused by radicals, and we presume they will retain their ascendancy in the new cabinet.

The amusing manner in which they have been getting along is shown by the following harmonious scene depicted in Sunday night's dispatches: "Messrs. Blair and Stanton have been quarrelling with Halleck, and, at a recent Cabinet meeting, Halleck was violent in his abuse of Stanton, and was stopped by the President."

The telegraph announces, also, that Gen. Burnside has not resigned, but lays the blame of his defeat upon Halleck, it appearing that the latter suppressed an order from the President leaving it discretionary with him to cross the river or not. Additional news is the removal of Halleck and Meigs for incompetency.

This is what we expected. The question now is, are we to profit by the severest lessons we have learned, or, to gratify an insane feeling of fanaticism, are we to sacrifice still more lives? The President has a higher duty to perform now. He has to emancipate himself from the hands of those who have been misleading him. If he succeeds in doing this he will have accomplished far more than all he can effect by his vain attempts at negro emancipation.

The country, by the disasters of last

week, and by the voice of a great majority of the people, demands that conservative men shall be appointed to office in the field and Cabinet. That wish must be gratified; that demand must be responded to.

The news from Washington doesn't take the country entirely by surprise. Reading the dispatches from Seward to Adams, our Minister to England, we rather wonder that he has remained so long in the Cabinet. He certainly repudiated some of the prominent ideas which have been adopted by the President. There will probably be an entire change in the Cabinet, but, according to rumors, not for the better.

They seem to belong at Washington to a class of people that never learn by experience. They blindly follow their radical programme.

Well, if the change is not to be entirely for the better, let it be radical all over. The sooner the people understand the whole matter, the sooner they will apply the constitutional correction. What is coming, however, we do not know, and it is idle to conjecture.

Halleck and Stanton have not resigned, but it is high time they had done so. Their conduct of the war is the worst possible. A change that does not embrace them will be very useless.

Seward is now out, and he is out with no good feeling for the radicals of his party. If the President accommodate these radicals, we should like to know where he will find a support. He will be a President emphatically without a party. His policy will be that of an insignificant faction.

But we shall not speculate. We are to have a new deal now; no help for it.

It was reported that Attorney-General Bates was preparing an elaborate article showing, contrary to the opinion of the Supreme Court, that a negro may be a citizen of the United States.

If this were so, this country occupies a shameful position. We began by authorizing a trade in citizens for twenty years. We have authorized all the while the slavery of citizens of the United States, and the inter State trade in citizens. We have in our Constitution required these citizens to be returned to their masters if they escaped into other States. Our States are allowed to refuse to citizens of the United States the right to live in their borders.

And now the President proposes that we buy up these citizens at a vast expense, and colonize them at a vast expense.

Did ever a country on earth thus treat its citizens? King Dahomey may do so, perhaps, but it is a solitary example.

We think it well for Bates that he has suddenly left the Cabinet before he put forth such a production. He did enough for his fame when he threw himself away in a document to prove that the President had a right to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. The other exploit, showing how the United States have treated their citizens, is too much—too much.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the Secessionists of a portion of Fayette and other counties in this Congressional District have matured a plan by which they hope to play foul in the approaching election. They have seen President Lincoln's letter, and they are wondering how they can best execute their plan. They wish to participate in the spirit evinced by President Lincoln. They say that if Lincoln will let them vote while they have a Representative at Richmond, they are perfectly willing to do so, but they will only participate provided they have an opportunity to do so without making a record. They say that under the laws of Tennessee no one has a right to make a voter declaration in the State, and that they will only participate provided they have an opportunity to do so without making a record.

The Bulletin opposes this movement on the ground that previous to any voting a declaration of loyalty is required. Now, we are not disposed to hear lightly upon rebels, as our readers know. Their crime deserves punishment, and we are in favor of it. But nowhere in the State or Federal laws is it set down that a man shall be deprived of his right to vote until he is tried and convicted of crime. Gov. Johnson's proclamation seems to us to be based upon an illegal and unconstitutional authority.

There is another reason. These men have, according to the Bulletin, evinced a desire to return to their allegiance.

We believe that all that can be charged against them is, that they "object to a record," for fear they will hereafter fall into the hands of the rebels and be punished. True, it is timid and unworthy of them; but no man should be deprived of his rights on account of timidity.

Besides, we should be more disposed to forgive and receive the erring back than to punish. Indeed, we believe that "a secret ballot vote" in the South would restore the Union to-day.

There is one matter of no small importance that is now, and has been for many months, agitating the minds of the people generally, and especially those of the wives and children of the poor volunteers now in the service. It is this: The Government feeds and clothes many thousands of negroes, which have been stolen from lawful owners, and appoints agents by the legion to look after the "contraband." In one instance, in South Carolina, sixty-four agents, at the rate of six dollars per annum, were appointed to see after ninety-two of the delectable contrabands. Not one agent and not one ounce of anything to eat or of a stitch of anything to wear has been provided by this philanthropic administration for the benefit of those made helpless by the enlistment of the husband and father. This is a matter worth the attention of the good and generous.

A PICTURE.—We suggest to Vanity Fair the following subject for a picture: Columbus holding the Constitution to Thaddeus Stevens, and this sworn supporter of the Constitution becoming "sick" and turning aside to vomit. It would have to be executed in the style of the Dutch school of painters, and would perhaps contain "more truth than poetry;" but truth is not so bad an article sometimes.

THE REBELS COMING AGAIN.—It is reported, says the Cincinnati Commercial, by passengers from Paris, that a force of nine hundred of Humphrey Marshall's men are menacing Mt. Sterling, Ky., and that the Union people are fleeing in great numbers,

SLAVES TO BE KEPT AT HOME.—We warn the owners of slaves, and the free blacks, that during Christmas week they are required to be at home. Stringent laws, in the hands of good officers, will certainly be carried into effect, and we would regret to see any good servant shot and destroyed by carrying out those laws. That is not all. There is rightfully or wrongfully a bitter feeling among some of our citizens, which, connected with the false rumor of an insurrection, might result in a serious evil. We wish to see it prevented.

We have the additional satisfaction of announcing that the Provost Marshal, to prevent disturbances, will, in all probability, issue an order closing all of the coffeehouses. Whisky is at the bottom of half the evils that occur, and we think this order will meet the unqualified approval of all good citizens.

Our readers probably recollect a telegram sent by General McDowell to Secretary Chase after the disastrous battle of Cedar Mountain, in which Gen. McDowell requested Mr. Chase to telegraph to his wife that he was unhurt. The close of the telegram was nearly in these words: "We have had a battle, and the result is a glorious victory." It is well known that Gen. McDowell could not have telegraphed such a falsehood. We are informed that soon after the publication of the dispatch it was known among the merchants of New York that the close was: "We have had a battle, and the result is a disastrous defeat." We have heard of those who

"Compounded for sins they are inclined to, by dancing when they have no money."

Perhaps some extra fury against slavery may be a good compensation for lying.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)

CAMPBELL HOUSE, LEBANON, KY., Dec. 18, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: That best of landlords, J. G. Campbell—may his shadow never grow less—gave one of the most entertaining balls of the season, at his splendid hotel, on the night of the 17th. It was a grand affair—well conducted, entertaining, and everything passed as happily as possible. Major Campbell truly understands how to make every one around him very happy. He knows exceedingly well how to keep a hotel. Those that made music—

"Who made the sweetest music, they said, And not a string in out of tune."

were from your city. The music was such as good dancers take delight in—loud enough to speak distinctly to the ear, soft enough to impress the heart with the gentle feelings, and lively enough to make all have an itching to get up and go.

"And one and try it as you go, On the light fantastic toe."

Of course the elite of the county was present. The beauty of this county and Lebanon was gathered there, and the chivalry of this portion of the State. The ladies seemed fully to remember that

"Women were made to give our eyes delight—A female siren is an odious sight."

For many many were dressed as fast as Parisians. Among the dancers we particularly noted the elegant Miss S—, of Bowlinggreen, a diamond of the purest water; the beautiful Miss G—, of Lebanon, decidedly one of the most splendid dancers in the house; the fascinating Mrs. Colton, of G—, the pretty and tastefully dressed Miss S—, of Louisville, the bewitching Miss L—, and Mrs. W—, of Boyle; and the charming Miss C—, of Danville. Col. Hoskins, of the 12th, was particularly noticed for his many ladies present.

Among these we noticed no one so carefully as Miss L—, of Marion county.

"Beauty, truth, and rarity, Grace in all simplicity,"

were included in her actions and looks. The dancing was excellent, as you yourself have said had you seen the "soft forms."

"Like gliding swimmers, flying high; Their tresses against the waves of sound, As they rolled the mad music round of the dance, Mocking fate, that never could be bound."

Mrs. S— looked like one of the hours, crowned with rarest jewels, dancing to the music of the gods; while Miss G— and Mrs. G— were sought as partners by every man who appreciated beauty and graceful dancing.

The supper was just such a one as one would expect the excellent landlady to prepare—rare, rich, excessively good. In truth, everything passed off very pleasantly. Long may the Major wave, and the directors of this dance flourish, if they will frequently repeat last night's ball for us.

Truly, MARION.

SALE OF PRIZE TURPENTINE AND COTTON.

Lately, by order of the United States Marshal, the remainder of the cargo of the schooner Wave, captured on the coast of South Carolina by the schooner E. B. Hale, of Admiral Dupont's blockading squadron, was sold at auction. Thirty barrels spirits turpentine brought \$2 40 cash, and six bales of upland cotton at 70 cents cash.

On Saturday afternoon, between the hours of three and six o'clock, in and about in front of Willard's Hotel alone, over one hundred officers of the army were smoking and chatting and laughing and having a good time generally, and all this while a great battle was said to be progressing at Fredericksburg.

GEN. BAYARD'S DEATH WOUND.—Gen. Bayard was struck by a solid shot from a rifle gun while sitting on the ground near where Gen. Franklin was also sitting, about ten yards from the latter's headquarters. He lingered after the amputation until Sunday morning, when he died.

Gov. Morton has decided to have a telegraph line erected from Jeffersonville to the mouth of the Wabash, along the Ohio river, as a means of defense for the southern border. The cost to the State is only estimated at \$6,000. It is probable that the Gov. of Illinois will cause the line to be extended to Cairo.

MORE HOSPITALS.—The New Albany Ledger says that Governor Morton has applied to the Government to establish hospitals at Madison and Jeffersonville. It is designed to relieve the hospitals at Nashville and other Southern points of the large number of sick soldiers who now crowd them.

Geo. F. Train, Esq., in a speech recently, said: "Slavery is a divine institution." A clergyman standing by said: "So is hell." The Train was stopped suddenly.

JOHN L. MARLEY, JR., has been elected to represent Spotsylvania county in the Virginia Legislature, and Pauls Powell the county of Amherst.

The Government has refunded to Indiana \$287,000 for 10,000 Enfield rifles, purchased by Gov. Morton recently in New York.

## The "Peace Commissioner" Under Arrest.

(From the Washington Star, Dec. 16.)

On Wednesday last, along statement appeared in the Chicago Times from an individual calling himself J. Wesley Greene, which professed to be an account of his receiving several propositions for peace from Jefferson Davis (who had sent for him), which he communicated to the President. His statement had been copied extensively, and telegraphed throughout the country, and has made the author somewhat notorious, and from recent developments he is likely to become more so.

From what we have seen, Mr. Greene visited this city, in company with several ladies, about the 8th of last month, and put up at Willard's; but at this time no one suspected him of being a plenipotentiary, although he lived rather fast, and was riding nearly every day, but on leaving he was promptly paid his bill. About the 22d of November (about the time he alleges that he visited the President) he arrived in the city a second time, and put up at Willard's, being in company with a gentleman from Baltimore, and was seen by the War Department and the White House. During his stay he stopped in the hall and for store of B. H. Stinebaugh and examined a magnificent fur cape, worth about \$175, but told Mr. S. as he was not a judge of the article he would bring a friend to examine it. He and his friend subsequently examined the cape (Mr. S. being absent at dinner), and left word with the clerk if Mr. S. would take \$175 for it to send it to his room, and if he was not there to send it to the War Department. Mr. S. shortly after came in, and determined to let it go. He then named, but before he could send it to the place designated Mr. Greene returned with a carriage, and requested the clerk to go with him to the War Department, and to receive the money. On arriving at the War Department Greene took possession of the cape, and gave the clerk the following check, written on War Department paper:

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

Secretary Treasury: Pay B. H. Stinebaugh one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and charge to the account of J. W. Greene.

J. WESLEY GREENE.

The clerk remarked that the department was closed, when Greene told him that those connected with the department could get in the back way, and offered to go to the Treasury and see him get the money. The Press reports that the clerk J. Westley Greene, who was sent to the War Department, and on getting in front of the White House, Greene told the young man to walk on and he would overtake him, that he had some business with the President, and he bolted in the front yard, and the clerk J. Westley Greene followed him, and he did not make his appearance he went back to look for him, but he had left. On inquiring at Willard's it was found that he had gone off, forgetting to pay his bill, which, by the way, was small. Some of the clerks at the War Department informed Mr. Stinebaugh that Greene was a well-known merchant of Pittsburg.

The Metropolitan Police of this city some days since took measures for his arrest, and yesterday Superintendent Smith received a dispatch from Chief of Police Bradley, Chicago, stating that he had been arrested, and awaits the requisition of our authorities.

Captain McKelvey, of the detectives, was yesterday dispatched for him, and he may be captured in the city.

Greene claims to be somewhat "acquainted" in Baltimore, and says that he was induced to visit Richmond by a man named Horace N. Wilson, formerly a detective police officer in this city. The Philadelphia Press appears to think that J. W. Greene is identical with a Rev. John W. Greene who was engaged in some disreputable transactions in that city some years since. Greene's story occupies three columns of the Chicago Times, but is too ridiculous to be seriously taken.

He claims to have left Pittsburg on the morning of the 22d of October, and to have arrived in Richmond on the morning of the 26th, going by the way of "White Sulphur Springs."

He claims to have been accompanied by a hundred miles of horseback riding, and his accomplishment in three days, in these times, is hardly possible.

The New York Tribune, which, to support its ridiculous peace proposition story, has eagerly grasped at such tales as this, and "Dr. Barney's" will really have to try again.

BLUNT.—Brigadier General James G. Blunt is blunt. He is a Kansas man, and just before the fight in which he routed the enemy in Arkansas he sent a dispatch, which is published in the Leavenworth Conservative, saying:

General Herron, with the second and third divisions, is making forced marches to the advance with great rapidity. You will soon hear of one of the damnedest fights or footraces that has taken place lately.

"THE SOUTHERN EAGLE."—Some enterprising showman has captured a novel species of fowl, which he has dignified with the name of "The Southern Eagle," and is now exhibiting in Chicago. The bird is a very ill-natured fowl, and its name is very appropriate, inasmuch as it is nothing more than—a black goose. A very good fowl, indeed, for the national bird of the Southern Confederacy!

THE CAPTURED SPIES TO BE SENT NORTH. The Richmond Dispatch, of the 11th inst., says:

"The Confederate Government have decided to send North Pryor, Lewis, and John Scully, convicted about a year ago as spies, and sentenced by court martial to be hung. When they get North their revelations will doubtless be looked for with much interest."

A simple fellow once said of a famous beauty:

"I could have courted and married her easy enough if I'd wanted to."

"And pray why didn't you?" asked his friend.

"O, when I began to spark her, you see, she took me to one side, and politely asked to be excused; and so I excused her."

THE VINCENTS SUN SAYS:

As we predicted in our last issue, the river is now near bank-full and still rising slowly, and is navigable for the largest class boats.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that the river is running over its banks at St. Rose, eight miles below this point.

The Lafayette Journal says the Louisville Democrat has suspended publication on account of the increased prices of paper, etc. This is a great mistake, and we regret to see that the item is going the rounds. The Democrat was never more alive than at the present time.

Evansville Journal.

You're right, my boy.

The New York World says the President's dog, Forney, thus insulted Governor Burnside in the midst of his profound misfortune:

Gov. Burnside is entirely satisfied with the result of Saturday's fight, as are all the general officers, and the whole army is in excellent spirits.—Wash. Chronicle, 10th.

A citizen of Newport, named J. D. Roach, merchant tailor, on York street, between Bellevue and Taylor, was garrotted and robbed of \$80, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday night.

When is a tooth equal to four roots of land? When it's an acre.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Yesterday's "Evening News,"]

Latest from the Army of the Potomac.

Objects of the Banks Expedition.

Rebel Depredations Along the Mississippi River.

More About the Cabinet Changes.

Latest Advices from Port Royal.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Modification not Improbable.

Halleck and Meigs to be Tried for Disgraceful Failure in the Discharge of their Duties.

Losses at Fredericksburg.

Seward Restored to the Cabinet.

Chase Considering.

Movements of Rebel Army West.

From Nashville.

Southern Towns taken by Federals.

Rebel News.

Charleston to be Attacked.

Rebel Army at Grenada.

75,000 Rebels at Fredericksburg.

Rebel Forces Attacking Nashville and Vicksburg.

Committee on Conduct of War.

Union Prisoners to be Held in Close Confinement.

Halleck vs. Stanton—Seward Defending Stanton.

Sigel has found a Forward March.

Mr. Lincoln in Doubt.

[SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 20.

Yesterday morning about daylight about one hundred of Hampton's rebel cavalry entered Accapon and captured a Lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New York cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were also seized by the rebels.

All is quiet.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 21.

It is not known by Burnside's staff that he had tendered his resignation as commander of the army, as stated by a Washington correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

The Washington Star, of yesterday, says: The state of feeling here is more interesting and exciting than any field of battle which is reliable. Half a dozen statesmen are confidently named; also, Fessenden and thirty privates of the Tenth New York cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were also seized by the rebels.

Further, that Sumner has been tendered the same position; and, further, that all the Cabinet has followed the example of Seward.

It was reported at 11 o'clock to-day that the President had accepted Mr. Seward's resignation, nor had he tendered the State Department to Fessenden or any one else.

Our efforts to ascertain whether Seward and his colleagues have tendered their resignations have been unsuccessful. We are unable to learn whether a single one has taken that step. The President keeps his own counsel so exclusively that no one has received the slightest information of the manner in which he proposes to settle the affair.

Neither the Secretary nor the Assistant Secretary had attended the State Department up to noon. It is understood they were preparing for an early departure for New York.

The three o'clock edition says Mr. Chase has tendered his resignation, and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Blair has done the same. It appears to be universally believed that by nightfall all their colleagues will follow their example, if they have not done so already.

CAIRO, Dec. 21.

We are yet in doubt as to the extent of the injuries done the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The rebels have taken Carroll Station, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and the last accounts were moving on Union City. At Trenton large quantities of cotton in the station house and other property were burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and some cars.

A passenger train at Columbus on Friday was fired in, but got through to Jackson, and is the last train that has passed over the road.

The strength of the rebels is not yet known, nor do we yet know the commanders. Cheatham, Morgan, or Forrest are conjectured.

There is a great panic at Hickman, Ky., for fear the rebels will make a dash at that place.

It is reported here to-night that the rebels have retaken Holly Springs, but we have nothing reliable in regard to it.

The steamer Millburg, while taking in cotton at Commerce, Miss., Wednesday, was surprised by Blythe's rebel cavalry, who fired upon her, killing one person.

The Millburg returned to Helena and reported the facts. The gunboat Union and transport City Belle, with a detachment of the Eleventh and Forty-seventh Indiana, were dispatched to Commerce, where they arrived on Thursday. They burned the town and plantations five miles around, and took ten prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

The Inquirer's Washington correspondent says the attack of the Senate caucus was not made upon the whole Cabinet, but upon Seward and Blair, whose ideas on the conduct of the war are opposed by the other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Blair has not tendered his resignation, but will have to go, and probably Mr. Bates. Secretary Seward has resigned, and a strong pressure is made against Welles and Stanton, from New England and the West, but not by Senatorial caucus.

Messrs. Blair and Stanton have been quarrelling with Halleck, and at a recent Cabinet meeting, Halleck was violent in his abuse of Stanton, and was stopped by the President.

General Burnside has not resigned, but throws the blame of his recent disaster on Halleck.

The reported sending of Banks to the Gulf was insisted on by Seward, Blair, and Halleck, while others begged that he should make diversions of the James river.

Banks has gone to New Orleans. His fleet will rendezvous at Ship Island for the capture of Mobile. His orders supersede Butler's unless countermanded by the President.

Consequently there is no doubt entertained by those usually well informed of the relations of Halleck and Meigs for incompetency.

Judge Upham is the most prominent man for Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The resolution adopted in the caucus recommended a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, which several Senators interpreted to mean an entire change of programme.

Reports are current, but which cannot now be verified, that all the members of the Cabinet have resigned. However this may be, it is believed that none of them will in the least embarrass the Executive in the choice of successors. While some of the Senators insist that all of them shall be undoubted Republicans, others are content to leave the entire matter in the hands of the President, so that he may act as to serve the country in its present circumstances.

Senator Fessenden and D. S. Dickinson, of New York, are among the most prominent named for Secretary of State, and the belief is entertained that the former will soon be tendered the appointment. Speaker Grow will probably be offered a Secretaryship. Many of his friends seem to regard this as nearly certain. The President, it is known, some time ago desirous Mr. Coffay, of Indiana, to occupy the Secretaryship of the Interior, but General Grant, who has declined the honor, owing to the present doubtful political complexion of his district, which in another election might return one of an opposite faith.

The impression is general that neither the resignation of Mr. Seward nor that of Mr. Chase has yet been accepted by the President. After careful inquiry it is believed the above statement contains all that is reliable on the subject, and that the resolution that passed the caucus received the unanimous vote of the Senators present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.











## DRUGGISTS

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,  
BERS IN  
GLASSWARE, TOBACCO, SNUFF  
Y, & C., & C.

Louisville, Ky  
 CHEMICAL WORKS.  
 STOKES,  
 (W. E. STOKES.)  
 AND DEALER IN  
 VERY HARDWARE.  
 (DRURY WAREHOUSE.)  
 Between Fifth and Sixth,  
 LEE, KY.  
 FIND IT TO YOUR INTEREST TO EXAMINE  
 a distance will be attended to as if made in person.  
 TRANSPORTATION.

**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE  
RAILROAD.**



**THROUGH TO NASHVILLE.**

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th  
Passenger and Freight Trains will run through to  
Nashville, without change of cars.

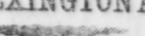
100 A. M.—PASSENGER TRAIN for Lebanon, Perry-  
ville, Paducah, Harpordsburg, Campbellsville and  
Columbia, daily (except Sunday).

100 A. M.—PASSENGER TRAIN for Bowlinggreen  
and Russellville, on Memphis Branch—Franklin  
and Nashville on main Road.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nashville at 11 A. M.

P. M. and 12:30 night.  
**6:00 A. M.—WAY FREIGHT TRAIN** for Bowlinggreen and all way Stations, will leave every Monday Wednesday and Friday.  
 Freight in limited quantities for Bowlinggreen and way Stations, will be received in Depot on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.  
**7:00 A. M.—FREIGHT TRAIN** for Lebanon Branch.  
**ALL** freight for shipment must be in Depot by 11:00 A. M.  
 B. NASHIKI, Superintendent.

**LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT**  
 AND  
**LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT**



## RAILROADS.

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.**  
 Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

**EXPRESS TRAIN** will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged except Fairmount, Ft. Mitchell, Newburg, and Bellevue, and will arrive at Washington at 12:30 P. M. It will connect for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Georgetown, and at Lexington for Paynes for Nicholasville, Danville, Oak Orchard, Somerset, and at Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

**COMMODATION TRAIN** will leave Frankfort at 6:00 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 7:30 A. M., and will leave Louisville 3:25 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:30 P. M.

**EXPRESS TRAIN** will leave Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

**FLEETING TRAINS** leave Louisville on Mondays,

**EIGHT TRAINS** leave Lexington on Tuesday,  
Fridays and Saturdays.  
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M., to  
5:00 P. M.  
50¢ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg,  
Creston, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Georgetown, Shelbyville,  
Winchester, Nicholasville, Richmond, Mt. Sterling,  
and other towns in the interior, for sale, and all  
freight information can be had at the Depot in Louisville,  
corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.  
J. B. DILL. Supt.  
S. M. GILL, Dep't.

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY  
AND CHICAGO  
RAILROAD,**  
For St. Louis, Chicago & Detroit.

**FARE**

**1863. Winter Arrangement, 1863.**

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17,**  
the passenger trains will leave New Albany, opposite  
the depot, as follows:

**9:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS.**—(Daily except Sun-  
days), making close connection at Mitchell with the  
O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the  
W. & A. Railroad for St. Louis, and connecting  
also at Green Cass Junction with the T. & A.  
Railroad for St. Louis, and at Ladysmith with the  
T. & W. Railroad, and at Detroit with the  
C. & N. W. Railroad for Chicago and Detroit.


**10:00 A. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.**—(Daily  
except Sundays), leaving New Albany at 10:00 A. M.,  
reaching St. Louis at 4:00 A. M., and Cincinnati at  
6:00 A. M. This train also makes close connections at  
Green Cass Junction with the T. & A. Railroad for  
St. Louis, and at Ladysmith with the T. & W. Rail-  
road for Chicago and Detroit.

**RETURNING.**—Leaves St. Louis at 7:00 A. M., and 5:00  
P. M., making immediate connection at Mitchell with  
the O. & M. Railroad for New Albany, arriving at  
7:30 P. M., and 5:45 A. M.

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 OGDEN CHECKED THROUGH!  
 The Road runs the rails through Louisville  
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 west corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.  
 S. S. PARKER, Agent. 3371

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD**

Change of Time



**2.23 AND 10:30 O'CLOCK P. M.**  
**2.23 P. M. — LIGHTNING EXPRESS EAST**—Daily (Sundays excepted) connecting at Seymour with Trains on the Chicago and North Western Railroad for Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern Cities, and at all points on the Chicago and North Western Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, and all the other principal cities in the West.

**10:30 P. M. — NIGHT EXPRESS**—Daily (Sundays excepted), connecting at Seymour with Trains on the Chicago and North Western Railroad for Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points in the West, and at all Eastern cities in Indiana with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Baltimore, Washington, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points in the West.

Air-line, Terre Haute, and Richmond and Lafayette Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and all points in the West and Northwest.

CLINTON JOHNSON, Agent. 2711

A. S. CROTHERS, Sup'r.

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